expanding the network of branches, as there are high costs involved in opening furher btranches.

किसानों को राज-सहायता

459. **श्री राजूभाई ए० परमार** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार नयी आर्थिक नीति के अन्तर्गत किसानों को उर्वरकों, बिजली, सिंचाई-जल, खाद्यान्नों, मिट्टी के तेल, डीजल आदि पर दी जाने वाली राज-सहायता को समाप्त करने जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार इस रजसहायता को निकट भविष्य में समाप्त करने का विचार रखती है ?

वित्त मत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री और संसदीय कार्य मत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० अबरार अहमद) : (क) से (ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार बहुत से उत्पादों पर राज-सहायतायें प्रदान करती हैं। प्रमुख राज-सहायतायें उर्वरक और खाद्य के लिये हैं । सिंचाई और बिजली आदि पर राज-सहायतायें राज्य सरकारों द्वारा प्रदान की जाती हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार का राज-सहायताओं को समाप्त करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। तथापि, राज कोषीय घाटे को नियंत्रण में रखने के लिये राज सहायताओं को नियंत्रित करना आवश्यक है और जहां तक संभव हो उन्हें उन लोगों के लिये लक्षित करना जिनको इनकी आवश्यकता है ।

Imposing Fine on Nationalised Banks by RBI for Violation of Directors

460. SHRI CHIMANBHAI HARIBHAI SHUKLA. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India has decided to impose fines on the Nationalised Banks for violating its directives.

(b) what are the details of the criteria and norms formulated by RBI for imposing fines;

(c) what is the number of banks fined so far in the year 1992 and for which reasons; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Banking Regulation Act, 1949, Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and relevant statutes authorities Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to issue directives to banks on various aspects of their functioning. RBI are also authorised to impose penalties for violation of such directives.

(c) and (d) During 1992, RBI had observed that two nationalised banks were making excessive borrowings from the call money market and were extending credit facilities beyond their means. RBI, therefore, issued directives to the said banks in August, 1992 restricting their level of non-food credit and their borrowing from the call money market and term deposit market.

Penalties were imposed on the two banks for violating the above directives. The norms for imposing penalty were as under:—

(i) the rate of interest payable on eligible CRR balances would stand reduced in proportion to the excess over and above the ceiling fixed for call money, term deposit and bill re-discounting borrowings;

(ii) the amount of non-food credit in excess of the specified level would be reduced from the eligible CRR balances for the purpose of calculation of interest payable on